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The book covers the whole subject of carrying on agriculture, without irrigation, in regions of low rainfall. The climatic features requiring the adoption of this system of farming, the selection and management of soils, the choice of crops, the history of dry farming and its possibilities are all discussed extensively.

Some of the significant points made are that over three-fifths of the area of the country has a rainfall so low that dry farming methods are necessary, but that nearly one-fifth of the area is so arid that its reclamation by dry farming is not now feasible. At a conservative estimate, however, five hundred million acres (non-irrigable) having over ten inches of rain, are available for any farm crops, like wheat, rye, barley, alfalfa, and many others. Dry farming is clearly an immense question for the country, and the magnitude of the possibilities here revealed, make the book highly interesting.

Wood, Walter. *A Corner of Spain.* Pp. xii, 203. Price, \$2.50. New York: James Pott & Company, 1910.

To Englishmen, Galicia is historic ground. The Campaigns of the Napoleonic era have made portions of the country memorable in English military annals. Further its accessibility to the English tourist insures it a larger place in the mind of the average traveler than is accorded many of the more southern provinces. Mr. Wood writes interestingly of his travels in the by-ways of the province and though he seldom gets closer to the people than is the lot of the tourist his descriptions are minute, but never tiresome, and never burdened with the account of the inconveniences which a foreigner always experiences and often recounts. The illustrations are from photographs, sketches and paintings by Frank H. Mason. They are unusually Spanish. Anyone who wants a pleasant afternoon in northwest Spain will welcome this book.

REVIEWS

Addams, Jane. *Twenty Years at Hull House.* Pp. xvii, 462. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

There could be no more stimulating book than Miss Addams' "Twenty Years at Hull House" for those who try in their thought and activity to translate ideals of democracy and righteousness into the routine of life. It is natural, perhaps, that such a book should have come from Miss Addams, for she has been conspicuously successful in making this translation. The book is not a treatise or a manual of settlement work, but a series of incidents in the story of a settlement and the personality which permeates it, and the spirit of its pages breathes the essential relation between life's religion, philosophy and routine. The widespread influence which Miss Addams and Hull House exert on the thought and social effort of the day is sure to be strengthened with those who through this book receive a glimpse of the social and spiritual development of both.

Social work in recent years has devoted itself conspicuously to the acquisition of facts regarding the human cost of social and economic processes. Inevitably, perhaps, investigation has had to precede interpretation, although the latter has not been lacking. Miss Addams' book, however, both in its story and in its atmosphere, never lets the reader lose sight of the human side of life, although it shows also the inevitable dependence of humanity upon economic environment. One feels, in reading, the power of the author's personality and the conviction grows that the spirit of democracy has found in Hull House and its leader one of its most significant expressions since Abraham Lincoln, for whose democracy Miss Addams expresses reverence.

The chapters on "Immigrants and Their Children," and on "Civic Cooperation" are perhaps typical of the book—the one revealing social problems as problems of individual lives and their possibilities; the other showing the practical inter-relation of all efforts for social betterment. The chapter on "Echoes from the Russian Revolution" cannot fail to be illuminating to Americans, especially to those who feel a sense of humiliation in the failure of our democracy at a most crucial point which was revealed during the anarchist excitement in Chicago, following the assassination of President McKinley—a failure which is most tellingly stated by Miss Addams. As Miss Addams believes, to the anarchist the treatment which he received was despotic in the extreme and at the opposite pole from the democracy of which we boast.

Those believers and workers in social betterment, who have been uneasy under a charge of irreligion in social work, will derive much satisfaction from this book. Miss Addams' statement of the steps which led her to ally herself with the church is impressive in its simplicity and sincerity. Even more impressive, however, is the spiritual atmosphere which pervades the whole volume. No reader whose religion is real could fail to feel that the influence of Hull House and its leader is a telling example of religion at work in the lives of men.

"Twenty Years at Hull House" has a many-sided value. It is difficult to conceive of any group of people, no matter what their interests, for whom it has no message. Its suggestive value is greatly enhanced by the illustrations.

PORTER, R. LEE.

Philadelphia.

Brown, John F. *The Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools in Germany and the United States.* Pp. x, 335. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

By far the greater part of this volume is devoted to outlining the German system of training teachers of secondary schools with the avowed purpose of throwing light upon the problem of training American high school teachers. No part of the book is more interesting than the first chapter,